The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,260—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLE'S.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
ATHARASPES	3304	500	R. Harvey	9th "
GUAM	3036	500	A. H. Johnson	16th "
VENETIA	2736	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd "
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	720	J. Habet	2nd March.
MALWA	2906	600	G. W. Atkinson	9th "
MIRZAPORE	3337	600	C. G. Perrins	16th "
BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	23rd "
POONA	3130	550		30th "
CATHAY	3963	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
AS4AM	3033	600	G. W. Brady	20th "
DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	27th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

[illegible] Brindisi. Via London.
[illegible] ways. both ways.
[illegible] 1,000 Rs. 1,050
[illegible] 550 Rs. 600
[illegible] 1,200 Rs. 1,250
[illegible] 650 Rs. 700

[illegible]AITS, CHINA, JAPAN,
[illegible]D, ADELAIDE, MEL-
[illegible]ALLING AT CEYLON.

	Captains.	1882.
[illegible]	Fraser	27th Jan.
[illegible]	A. Seaton	10th Feb.
[illegible]	DeHorne	24th "

Return Tickets are now issued by K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To Galle and back (available for two months)	600	375
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	75
	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 5th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 13th April, 1882.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt and Italy, the duration of these tickets will be extended to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and 1st of each month, calling at [illegible]

[illegible] PORT [illegible]

MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for [illegible]

Precise date of sailing will be advertised hereafter.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
[illegible] Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL- available for one or

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 31st January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th February, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th January, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,
FINEST ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.
Annas 6 per lb.
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

FOR DESSERT.

DELICIOUS FRENCH SWEETS.
Cash—Rs. 2-4 per lb.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
" 00	" Wicker covered	11 0
" 0	One and a half gallon size	11 0
" 1	" Wicker covered	14 0
" 2	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
" 3	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
" 4	Five gallon size	27 0
" 5	Six "	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

A[illegible] elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the [illegible] and imparts a delightful freshness [illegible]

[illegible] jar

TREA[illegible]
BOM[illegible]

"OZO" is
Fe
In
"OZO" he

"OZO"

"OZO"

INVE
T
BOM

AGRI

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress, MISS EDITH WILSON.

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
TUESDAY, 24th JANUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY,
RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespi, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. B. O'Brien, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 10 by the BURLESQUE,
THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4, Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m (Bombay Time.)

ON WEDNESDAY, 25th JANUARY:
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

SATURDAY, 28th JANUARY:
GRAND PANTOMIME
THE FORTY THIEVES
OR
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA,
AND
THE POLISHED ROBBER
OF
THE ENCHANTED CAVERN.

Stage Manager.....Mr. F. Merer.
Business Manager.....Mr. Geo. Norville.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

NEW TESTIMONIALS
ON THE
EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES
OF
GRIMAULT & COMPANY,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
Paris: 8, Rue Vivienne, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

We invite all who are ailing from Diseases of the Chest to resort to Grimault & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime as the only one yielding unfailing result in the treatment of Phthisis, Pulmonalis, Asthma, Bronchitis, and various kinds of Coughs. Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is of a Rose Colour, is delivered in flat oval bottles and never in quadrangular bottles. Call expressly for said bottle, bearing the signature Grimault & Co.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nauseas. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive, of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble Subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in the Family-way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT & Co's INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia, are rapidly relieved by using these [illegible]

[illegible]ADACHE! NEURALGIA!
[illegible] & CO.'S GUARANA.
[illegible]etable production is [illegible] VIOLENT SICK [illegible]edy against [illegible] proceed-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ..... " do. Pts. " 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HATS, HATS, HELMETS, HELMETS, CAPS, CAPS.

Manufacturers of Helmets, Hats, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

A large assortment of all the Best Helmets in Felt, Pith, and Cork from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 22.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10-8.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

[illegible]SHEPHERD,
[illegible]0, RAMPART ROW.

[illegible]K PORTRAITURE
[illegible]om 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

[illegible]-known collection of Indian views always on
[illegible]d for sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS up to 25th instant, for making 20 40-inch COTTON GINS, SUGDEN'S PATENT, with SHAFTINGS, PULLEYS, and LEATHER ROLLERS, complete. Model seen at the premises.

T. SUGDEN,
21, Grant-road. Mach Agent,

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 13th February, at 6 p. m.

R. S. CAMPBELL, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
ALLAN ARTHUR, }

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Rs. 1-8.

"LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
MEDOC
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
" 6 0, " " 6 4 " pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ABU HOTEL.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL is to be OPENED from the 1st February, 1882, on MOUNT ABU for Ladies and Gentlemen with comfortable accommodation at moderate charges under Portuguese management by the undersigned.

D'COSTA & SOUZA,
Proprietors.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

NOTICES.

ENGLISH REGIMENTAL BLANKETS FOR SALE, of dark, brownish grey colour, size 75 by 56, weighing fully 3¼ lbs. Price, Rs. 2-12 each. Suitable for Schools, Institutions, &c. When a quantity is taken a reduction in price will be made.

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED a HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Ahmednagar Municipality from 1st April next. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to qualification and ability. Apply

FRAMJEE ARDESEER,
Chairman, Municipality, Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar Municipal Office, 20th Jan., 1882.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.
PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.
To be competed for any day between 1st January to 15th February, 1882.

FOR full particulars, See *Bombay Gazette* of 5th December, 1881, and 14th January and 30th 1882.

[illegible]ORSES! and ARAB MARES!
[illegible]UTTA, FROM BUSSORA.
[illegible]on of Racing Gentle-
[illegible] earnestly requested to
[illegible]r high-caste
[illegible] Dealer

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS up to 25th instant, for making 20 40-inch COTTON GINS, SUGDEN'S PATENT, with SHAFTINGS, PULLEYS, and LEATHER ROLLERS, complete. Model seen at the premises.

T. SUGDEN,
21, Grant-road. Mach Agent,

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 13th February, at 6 p. m.

R. S. CAMPBELL, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
ALLAN ARTHUR, }

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Rs. 1-8.

"LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
MEDOC
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
" 6 0, " " 6 4 " pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ABU HOTEL.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL is to be OPENED from the 1st February, 1882, on MOUNT ABU for Ladies and Gentlemen with comfortable accommodation at moderate charges under Portuguese management by the undersigned.

D'COSTA & SOUZA,
Proprietors.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

NOTICES.

ENGLISH REGIMENTAL BLANKETS FOR SALE, of dark, brownish grey colour, size 75 by 56, weighing fully 3¼ lbs. Price, Rs. 2-12 each. Suitable for Schools, Institutions, &c. When a quantity is taken a reduction in price will be made.

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED a HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Ahmednagar Municipality from 1st April next. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to qualification and ability. Apply

FRAMJEE ARDESEER,
Chairman, Municipality, Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar Municipal Office, 20th Jan., 1882.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.
PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.
To be competed for any day between 1st January to 15th February, 1882.

FOR full particulars, See *Bombay Gazette* of 5th December, 1881, and 14th January and 30th 1882.

NOTICES.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE is now STRICTLY ENFORCED at all Egyptian, Italian, and French ports. By the fortnightly Steamers marked L in our advertisement, passengers can only proceed to Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth or London; but by the others which go through the Canal to Alexandria leaving that port with the following Mail, passengers can be booked to Venice; as the three days' Italian quarantine commences from the moment of reaching Brindisi, and expires a few hours after arrival of the Steamer at Venice.

The Steamers are due at Venice every MONDAY at 6 a. m., at Plymouth, TUESDAY, 9 a. m., and London, WEDNESDAY, 2 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 18th January, 1882.

N. B.—Malta and Gibraltar are now free from Quarantine.

PROPERTY IN KARRACHI FOR SALE.

THE DATE for RECEIVING OFFERS for S. P. and D. Bank Property in Karrachi has been ALTERED from 23rd to 30th January at 10 a.m.

J. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for the Liquidators, S. P. and D. Bank,
Karrachi.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1881.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
11th January, 1882 Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th, to WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
11th January, 1882. Secretary and Treasurer.

LATEST FASHIONABLE NOVELTY IN
LADIES' HOSIERY,
Suitable for Evening or Carriage wear.
WHITE LISLE THREAD HOSE
with lace fronts, Rs. 3-8 per pair.
Cash Rs. 3-2 " "
All sizes in Stock.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

!!! PATENT COUGH PILLS !!!

A PURELY VEGETABLE SPECIFIC for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price, per phial, with testimonials and full direction for use and diet, Rs. 1; postage and packing annas 0-8-0. The *oldest* and the *youngest* can take them with safety!!

To be had of
STEPHENSON & Co.,
i.e., 14, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta.
or
Messrs. D. FERNANDEZ & Co., Ch[illegible]
20 Medow-street, Agents [illegible]

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be re[illegible] I P.M. in February next, at the Executive [illegible]sariat Offices noted below and on the dates fix[illegible] each for CONTRACTS as specified for 1882-83:—

Bombay ..	Potatoes and Vegetables, under Schedule No. 43.	On [illegible] 1882.
Poona ..		
Ahmednagar ..		
Belgaum ..		
Ahmedabad ..		
Deesa ..		
Mhow ..	Coolty, Dhall, Jowari, Mucos, Mutt, Barley Grain, &c., under Schedule No. 44.	On [illegible] 1882.
Nasirabad ..		
Neemuch ..		
Karachi ..		
Hyderabad ..		
Bombay ..	Bread Flour Wheaten, &c., under Schedule No. 45.	On 13th Feb. 1882.
Ahmednagar ..		
Belgaum ..		
Ahmedabad ..		
Deesa ..		
Mhow ..		
Neemuch ..		
Nasirabad ..		
Hyderabad ..		
Bombay ..	Wheat, under Schedule No. 46.	On 13th Feb. 1882.
Poona ..		
Karachi ..		
Nasirabad ..		

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

Tenders for the supplies under schedules Nos. 43 and 44 at Karachi and Hyderabad, and 46 at Karachi, will be received also at Bombay.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, January 3, 1882.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY.

WATSON and COMPANY beg to announce that the stock in this department has been largely replenished, and that they have now on hand [illegible] of both Ladies [illegible]tion

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, and 4 per cents. have been placed as low at 101 for cash, while forward delivery may be taken as 101¼ for February and 101⅜ for March. Other shares, however, are in very good demand, and the Market may be quoted strong all round.

Spinning Shares are strong, and many of the Companies are wanted at a fair advance on Saturday's quotations. Dhurrumsey have advanced Rs. 15, viz., 520, Hindostan, Rs. 15, viz., to Rs. 1,090. Jewraj Balloo has also advanced Rs. 15, Madras have gone up to Rs. 2,050, while Sholapore has improved Rs. 20, and National, Rs. 10.

Press Companies have also been in good demand. Fort Press have advanced to Rs. 2,600, and Sind and Punjab to Rs. 1,050.

COTTON.—The Liverpool report of Saturday gives the market as unchanged. Sales 8,000 bales. Quotations as before, except that "Good" Oomras, January-February shipment to arrive are quoted a little lower, viz., 5 5-16d. "Good" Broach is quoted to arrive February-March shipment 6s. 3-32d.

Our market here is quiet, but a fair amount of business has been done at a slight concession on our yesterday's quotations. The current rate for "Good" Oomras being Rs. 195, and others in proportion.

The import market is very quiet, but perhaps scarcely so depressed in tone. The Manchester market is given as unchanged, and all quotations as before.

Copper in Reuter's telegrams is again quoted £1 per ton down for buyers, viz., £84, but here the market is without variation.

Below we give as usual the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay. The only material changes shown are, a decrease of 14 lacs in the amount of advances on Government Paper, &c., and an increase of 12½ lacks in cash and currency notes on hand. If the returns do not show much signs of returning ease in the money market, they at least show some increased strength in the position of the Bank itself.

EXCHANGE is firmer. It is exceedingly difficult to sell ready bills, and very few Banks are in a position to buy to any great extent for this mail, so that higher rates in some cases have been paid. We quote as follows :—

	Telegraph.	Demand.	3 months.	4 months.
Bank	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8⅜d.
	3 months.		6 months.	
Credits	1s. 8 15-32d.		1s 8 11-16d.	
Documents	1s. 8 17-32d.		1s. 8 23-32d.	
Francs	2s. 5½d.		2s. 7½d.	

For February and March 1-32 all round may be quoted at the prices at which business can be done.

FREIGHTS are very steady. The steamer "Laleham," which has just arrived in ballast, has taken the berth with 1,000 tons at 37s. 6d. for Liverpool, and we hear that the ship "Marathon" has engaged 5,000 bales, April-May shipment, at 45s.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Laleham, 1,299 tons, Captain H. G. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (15th Dec.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCullock, Beyts and Co.

THE steamer Joseph Ferens., 1,280 tons, Captain F. E. C. Holig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria (4th Jan.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co.

THE steamer Prince Frederick Carl, 1,122 tons, Captain H. Muor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, (24th Dec.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE steamer Alvala, 1,511 tons, Captain A. Watson, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Newport (22nd Dec.), brought a cargo of 2,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Bangalore, 1,310 tons, Captain C. Fraser, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Venice (30th Dec.), brought the following cargo :— 8 cases beads, 25, cases wine, 5 cases metal wire, 1 case buttons, 5 packages goods, and some packages transhipment.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 1,66? tons, Captain J. Crais, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (21st Dec.), with the following passengers :— Major and Mrs. Heyland, Miss Hill, Lieut. Faithfull, Miss Faithfull, Mr. J. B. Dumania, Mr. C. B. Robinson, Mr. J. H. Johnson, Mr. R. Hull, Mrs. Nugent. She brought the following cargo :— 659 bales twist, 1,529 packages piece-goods, 3 cases claret, 5,30? bundles iron hoops, 3?5 bundles iron sheets 85 bars iron, 67 bars brass, 133 cases whisky, 49 cases umbrellas, 60 cases copper, 209 tons coals, 535 casks beer, 40 cases iron plates, 600 nos. pipes, 64 packages hardware, 10 cases metalwire, 3 cases toys, 2 cases chinaware, 3 cases organs, 40 bales canvas, 589 bundles steel, 360 cases medicines, 50 drums turpentine, 25 cases tabacco, 16 cases thread 68 packages earthenware, 10 cases padlocks, 3 kegs nails, 100 cases slates, 105 packages color and paints, 5 cases corks, 30 cases clocks, 25 cases bass, 31 packages papers, 10 cases brass ware, 34 casks fire clay, 10 drums oil, 51 cases tobacco pipes, 10 cases ginger ale, 50 cases sulphuric acid, 130 packages empty bottles, 20,000 nos. bricks, and many packages merchandise and transhipment for Kurrachee.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
23	Castalia (s)	Crais	Liverpool, Dec. 21.
	Joseph Ferens (s)	Holig	Alexandria, Jan. 4.
	Laleham (s)	Sanders	Cardiff, Dec. 45.
	Prince Fred. Carl.	Mhor	Marseilles, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
21	I. J. Amberwitch.	Powell	Persian Gulf.
22	Culna (s)	Cave	Porebunder.
23	Grantully (s)	Stott	Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Prince Fredrick Carl, to London.
Steamer Joseph Ferens, to Port Said.
Steamer Castalia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Bangalore, to China, &c.
Steamer Lalenan, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
19	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Bombay, Dec. 30.
	Bhundara (s)	Hutchinson.	Bombay, Jan. 4.
	Bancoora (s)	Henderson.	London, Nov. 19.
	Kate Fawcett (s)	Hodge	Cardiff, Dec. 3.
	Arthurstone	Hughes	Melbourne, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, City of Calcutta, Montreal, and Kate. Ship Abana.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castolia (s)—50 cases sulphuric acid, Shapoorjee Rustom- ... cases brandy, Cutler Palmer ...

ORDERS BY THE COMMAMDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 29.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Peshawar District order, dated 30th Nov. 1881, appointing Lieut. H. S. Massy, 19th Ben. Lancers, to act as Station Staff Officer, Jalozai, with effect from the 24th Sept. 1881, as a temporary measure.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Regtl. order, dated 19th Dec. 1881, appointing Lieut. P. H. H. Massy to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 23rd Nov. 1881 vice Middleton, proceeded to England, no fully qualified officer being available.

East Surrey Regt.—2nd Battn-order, dated 20th Dec. 1881, appointing Lieut. H. L. Smith to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 1st Sept. 1881, *vice* Burnaby, on leave.

13th Ben. Lancers.—Regtl order, dated 20th Dec. 1881, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major H. E. Ryves :—

Major D. H. Thompson, Sqdon. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Macnaghton, Offg. as Commandant.

41st N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 19th Dec. 1881, appointing Lieut. G. H. Watson, W. O. and Qrmr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 18th idem, vice Vyse, proceeded on furlough, there being no other officer available.

Sappers and Miners.—Regtl. order, dated 10th Dec. 1881, making the following appointments, with effect from 1st Oct. 1881 :—

Major B. Blood, R. Engrs., to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. W. North, reverted to Imperial duty, and to officiate as Superintendent Park and Field Train, vice Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, appointed Doing Duty Officer.

Lieut. P. T. Buston, R. Engrs., to be Adjt., vice Brevet Lieut. Col. W. North, reverted to Imperial duty.

Lieut W. F. H. Stafford, R. Engrs., to be Doing Duty Officer, vice Lieut. P. T. Buston, R. Engrs., appointed Adjt.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.

Pamphlets free on application.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

VISITORS are requested to be in their seats by 5 p. m. (Bombay Time).

The Members of the SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 p. m.

Candidates for the degrees are requested to be in the University Library by 3 p. m. to robe and to have their places assigned them.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

24th January, 1882.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. B."—Shall appear to-morrow.

"A SUFFERER."—Your complaint is a matter quite beyond our province.

"TRUTH."—We have already published a correction of the mis-statement.

"T. S. H." and others wrote on the controversy between "Senex" and "St. Labre." The Saint and the Devil's Advocate may now be safely left to settle the matter between them.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

MANY residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have made arrangements, accordingly, to issue on Wednesdays and Saturdays a full-sized sheet containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journ... of the highest class within th... even the most modest i...

• Advertisement... week...

in the republic. No sooner does a man become Premier than he is the mark for countless intrigues among the more capable men of his own following, while he is exposed to the full virulence of the opposition into the bargain. What a number of Prime Ministers the French republic has already devoured! Even within the past few years we meet the names of Dufaure, Waddington, De Freycinet, Jules Ferry. There are no signs of that stable allegiance to a party chief which is the essential condition of government by party in England. According to the traditions of English constitutionalism a man has to earn his claim to the leadership of his party by long and loyal service, but when he has become the party chief, he, in his turn, inherits all the advantages of that system of patient loyalty and disciplined obedience. Even though it be known that a certain lieutenant of the leader possesses capacities equal to, or greater than, those possessed by the party chief, so much the greater is the obligation of the brilliant subordinate to set an example of honourable fidelity and prompt service. In France there are always more nearly a score than a dozen would-be premiers, and instead of the possession of the premiership being considered to imply a claim to the earnest co-operation of the whole of the minister's supporters, speculation at once commences to be rife as to the particular follower who has most chances of supplanting his commander. There is no French politician who sinned more deeply than M. Gambetta in this respect. He successively rendered "impossible" minister after minister, and in so doing he has earned a mass of enmities which now surround him with the one longing to see him fall even as he saw with gladness the failure of others. But it was no part of M. Gambetta's plan to expose himself to the trials of that ministerial existence which are so fatal to eminence and reputation. He would have steered clear of the party broils even while directing their devious course. He would have reserved himself for the moment when he could appeal to the people to arm him with the necessary power to carry out the dazzling programme of reforms, and to realize the future of glory, which he would not fail to promise. Again and again he might have grasped the premiership, and again and again he preferred to place some possible rival in the seat of President of the Council, for he would never fill, he vowed, a lower place than President of the Republic. For this reason he preferred to sit apart in the honorific dignity of Speaker, as we should call him, of the Chamber of Deputies. His Speakership gave him an excuse for appearing to be impartial while he conducted the occult Government which was directing France, as he believed, to the goal of his ambition. If he could but seize the weapon of the *scrutin de liste* he would be sure of the future. He would come back to power elected by fifty departments, backed by three hundred, perhaps four hundred, disciplined followers, and if then he chose to be the chief of a "Grand Ministère," it would be but the stepping-stone to the presidency of the republic.

This dream is gone. He missed the *scrutin de liste* before, thanks to the opposition of the Senate, headed by his ancient foeman, the eloquent and subtle Jules Simon. And now the Chamber of Deputies shows the same determination to deny him that weapon. The elections to the new Chamber were "made" not by him, but by M. Jules Ferry, whom he had so cruelly snubbed, and who simply revenged himself by hurrying on the appeal to the country within the shortest period, four weeks, permitted by the Constitution. Gambetta had no time to look about him; the constituencies had no time to receive directions from him, even if they had been as disposed as ever to take his directions, in the absence of *scrutin de liste*, which would have enabled him to appeal to whole departments. He had to stick to his constituency of Belleville, always notorious for its rabid red republicanism. And then heated to fever heat by the presence of the amnestied Communists and the venemous denunciations of Henri Rochefort, in consequence his success at Belleville was perhaps worse than a defeat. Throughout the country the constituencies returned, indeed, the same representatives, as a rule, who had sat in the previous Chamber, but a formidable number of extreme Radicals. The bitter enemies of Gambettism, were also ret... and even the re-elected ex-deputies h... bind themselves by explicit pledges to sup... an ultra-radical policy. "The men have be... re-elected, it is true; but only on conditio... that they changed their uniform."

Enfeebled by the lack of prestige due to his moral defeat at Belleville; surrounded by men who used to cower at his slightest expression of displeasure, but whom the fact of their re-election has filled with confidence and independence; watched by the powerful party of M. Clemenceau in the house, M. Ganbetta found himself thrust respectfully but firmly into the responsible office—into the functions of the Prime Ministership. Although it w... he who appealed to the country—alt... was not he who "made" the ... though he had expressly d... an ordeal at all ... to call ...

cisive. He has been confronted with Mustafa Habibullah Khan, who accuses Hyat Khan of having exacted from him a sum of Rs. 16,000. A good deal will turn up on the nature of the statements which this new witness may make touching that transaction.

MR. JACOMB yesterday tried to get the Corporation to rescind the motion to cover in the Malabar Hill reservoir which was passed three months ago by a majority of one. The endeavour, we are sorry to say, failed. The roofing in of the reservoir is utterly useless as a preventive against the deposit of disease germs in the water by the action of the wind, which is the great bugbear of Dr. Cook, for no one proposes to make the roof air-tight. Indeed, ample provision is to be made to secure free ventilation, so that the seven acres of water may not become stagnant and rot in the darkness. The supposition that the vultures of the Towers of Silence may pollute the water may be dismissed as altogether idle. Yet three or four lakhs are to be spent on this work, which is not only quite needless, but will be most certainly noxious in its effect, for the tiled roof will infallibly become pervious to birds and bats, to say nothing of rats and mice. We leave the doctors to describe what this will involve. But the medical men and the Parsis have succeeded in persuading the Corporation in its wisdom to roof over the reservoir, and we must now wait to see the result.

AN old Bombayite writes us that the demand for Christmas articles in London this season has exceeded anything that has been seen for the last ten years. This is more particularly the case with regard to Indian and Japanese articles. Some idea may be obtained of the enormous business done in these novelties, when it is mentioned that one well-known Regent-street firm during the week preceding Christmas took upwards of £100 a day for articles from India and Japan, the prices of which averaged from sixpence to a shilling each.

A RECENT sad experience induces us to suggest that the Government of Bombay should urge upon the Cutch durbar and such of the Native States of Kathiawar as have no telegraphic lines running through their territory the desirability of laying the wire at once, if they wish the Governor of the presidency to visit their States again. It is not for individual convenience or on private grounds that we urge the construction of telegraphic lines connecting all the principal cities of Kaithiawar and Cutch with each other. We put the necessity of their construction on public grounds—on those of political expediency, commercial advantage, and public convenience generally. It is of the first importance that the head of the Government, when on tour through remote interior parts of the presidency, should be in daily and, at times, hourly communication with the head-quarters of the Government. It is desirable that his absence from the capital should cause no interruption to the transaction of public business. Important questions demanding urgent attention and speedy decision could only be disposed of by the Governor if the telegraphic communication between the parts he is moving through and the Presidency is in complete working order. But what a benefit it would be to the trade of Kathiawar and Cutch were the telegraph at work in these States? That the line would pay admits of no question. Nowanuggar, Junaghar, Joria, Porebunder, Mandavi, Bhuj, are all places of commercial and political importance, having more or less direct and daily increasing communication with Bombay. On these and other grounds it is high time that the cities of Kathiawar and Cutch be in close telegraphic communication with the head-quarters of the Government and the commercial emporium of Western India.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to request you to be so good ...

... district figures are in Hill Tipperah, where population has increased 170 per cent.; Singhboom, 73·2; Darjeeling, 65·8; Chittagong Hill Tracts, 45·7; Hazaribagh, 38·9; Julpigoree, 36·1. In most of these cases the increase is more apparent than real. In Tipperah the figures given by the local authorities in 1872 were undoubtedly incorrect. In Darjeeling and Julpigoree much of the increase has doubtless been caused by the development of tea cultivation, but quite as much is probably the result of more complete census arrangements. In the other cases the increase is due partly to immigration and partly to more accurate enumeration. The apparent falling off in the population of Calcutta is attributed partly to the public improvements which have been carried out in the city in recent years, and have necessitated the removal of a large number of native huts from different parts of the town, partly by the centrifugal force which is always at work in large towns sending those who work there during the day to comparatively distant homes during the night, partly by the different seasons of the year when the two censuses were taken, partly by the high death-rate combined by a low birth-rate caused by the preponderance of males, and partly by a variation in the conditions of the demand for labour. "In noticing the population of Calcutta," continues the Report, "that of Howrah should also be considered. This suburb is as much a part of the city as Southwark is of London; and since the Hooghly bridge has been completed the bond of union has been drawn still tighter. The population of the Howrah municipality has been ascertained by the recent census to be 105,575, and its area is 12 square miles. If these figures are added to those for the town, the suburbs, and the port, they place the metropolis of Bengal at the head of the three great Presidency towns, whether it is considered with regard to the number of its population, the extent of its area, or the importance of its shipping." . . . . . .

The area of the Calcutta Municipality itself is much more strictly urban than that of either of the two, as Bombay contains miles of land covered with uninhabitable rocks, overgrown with cocoanut trees, or given up to cultivation; while the Madras Municipality includes nearly four square miles of unoccupied land. Taking the boundaries of the three municipalities proper, as they stand, Calcutta shows a density of 50,627 per square mile, Bombay of 31,064, and Madras of 15,001." The demeanour of the people during the taking of the census was for the most part all that could be desired. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and in those parts of the neighbouring districts where Sonthals form a large proportion of the population, interested agitators seized the opportunity of the census for a tribal demonstration. In the districts adjoining the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the exertions of district officers were sufficient to allay this irritation, but in the Sonthal Pergunnahs themselves, where the people were terrified by the rumours circulated among them and were in a highly excited condition, it was thought necessary to dispense with the final nocturnal enumeration, and to overawe the Sonthals by marching detachments of troops through their country.

The Report notices two important changes in the judicial administration which were matured during the year, and have since its close been partially carried out. The object of one of these measures is to provide a good judicial training for all covenanted civilians who elect the judicial branch of the service, and to remove the anomaly under which, since the separation of service into two distinct branches, civilians of eleven or twelve years standing have often been called upon to hear as judges criminal appeals from district magistrates and civil appeals from subordinate judges of twenty years' service without having themselves ever having heard a single criminal appeal or a single civil suit. The object of the second measure is to expedite the disposal of rent-suits and to prevent their progress being impeded by the co-existence in the same court of complicated, and contested civil cases. Under the scheme, which is now being tried in nearly half the districts in the province, there are special courts for the trial solely of rent-suits and small cause court cases, the work being so distributed among the different moonsifs in the areas in which the scheme is in force, that all regular civil suits are tried by a different set of moonsifs from those entrusted with rent-suits and cases of the small cause court class. The reduction in the strength of the covenanted civil service in furtherance of the policy of employing natives of India in all posts for which they are qualified, has necessitated the abolition of the grades of assistant commissioner in non-regulation districts, as the appointments were reserved for covenanted officers, and the strength of the service did not admit of a large number of junior officers being restricted to the few non-regulation districts in these provinces. The assistant commissioners will, therefore, as vacancies occur, be replaced by joint magistrates and deputy magistrates. Sir Ashley Eden was on tour twice during the year, and besides the usual routine of holding receptions and receiving gratifying addresses from native gentlemen, the Lieutenant-Governor utilized his presence at Durbhunga to decide a long standing inheritance dispute, and at Orissa for inspecting the irrigation and other engineering works in progress in that division. The various surveys are reported to be progressing, and it is estimated that the whole survey will be completed in five years at a cost of six and a quarter lakhs of ... Regarding the condition of cognizab... report says the amount was less ... when the number of cases ... other year since the ... Criminal Pro... there wa... 1880 ...

to Rs. 6,19,589, and the liabilities of the Port Trust on March 31 amounted to Rs. 70,18,564. The trade of Chittagong continues to develop, and the port is rapidly establishing its position as the general outlet for the trade of Eastern Bengal. During last year 2,486 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 189,827 tons, visited the port as compared with an aggregate of 162,901 tons burthen in 1879-80. Turning to internal trade, the gross weight of merchandise imported into and exported from Calcutta from and to the interior of Bengal was 10,03,55,131 maunds against 8,94,00,742 maunds in 1879-80. The money value of the trade, however, showed a decrease of more than six crores and eighty-nine lakhs of rupees, owing to the low prices of food-grains and other staples resulting from the abundant harvests of the year. The general prosperity of the people during the year gave rise to a large increase in the number of both schools and pupils. The returns for the year exhibit a total gain of 8,131 schools and 109,459 pupils over those of the previous year; and the number of schools (47,507) and pupils (928,489) at the close of the year were respectively 121 to 57 per cent. above the corresponding figures four years previously. There was only one addition to the native newspapers during the year. After citing a few figures to show the circulation of several of the leading native journals, the report adds: "Having regard, therefore, to the population of the province, it cannot be said that the vernacular newspapers have an extensive circulation among the people, or that they help to form the opinion of more than a very limited circle of readers. They occasionally do good by bringing to light some local cause of irritation among the population of the towns, but they rarely contain an intelligent article on any of the great questions of the day, affecting the welfare of the people at large or of the rural and agricultural classes. The general tone of the press was, as in the previous years, one of opposition to Government and Government measures." The number of books received in the Bengal Library during the year was 1,822 or 431 more than in the preceding year; 272 of the publications were in English, and 1,550 in other languages, 1,309 were published in Calcutta. Of these publications 229 dealt with language, 156 with poetry, 140 with religion, and 125 with the drama. Among translations and reprints the greatest number belonged to the department of religion, the number being 149.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

I HAVE again been fortunate enough to participate in further good sport with the hounds, and well may we all congratulate ourselves upon the pleasure we have derived from hunting during the present season.

The meet was at Parla, where about fifteen members of the Hunt, many in the orthodox pink, turned out to find twenty and a half couple of hounds waiting to be trotted off to the happy hunting-ground. I myself was only just in time to mount and join the giddy throng that was already in motion. After threading through the village of Parla, crossing the railway and turning sharp to the right, we commenced to get into the open country, and it was not long before the ball was to be set a-rolling. The direction taken by the master on the present occasion was different to that generally followed when we throw off from Parla for, instead of bearing to the left for the Chukla covert, the hounds were trotted off towards the Chukla maidan, perhaps with the view of hitting upon the line of a traveller who might, perchance, take us away towards Vehar, and so escape the Chukla covert and the hills through which the jackal invariably takes us from a find there. However, if such was the idea, it proved correct, for we had not gone far before hounds began to feather, and one called "warrior," I think Bell said, spoke to the line. It was soon evident that there was a burning scent; for the pack at once settled down to their work and commenced running with great determination straight across the Chukla maidan. The ground at first was bad and broken, until the small hill, which faces you as you come from Parla, had been crossed. After crossing the Toolsee pipe we found ourselves in a more enclosed country with more fencing and better going. Running in a line with the Andhary Coorla-road we soon reached the Vehar back-water and mangoe tope, across and through which hounds ran without a moment's check, crossing the Coorla and Vehar road, heading straight for the high hills bordering Vehar. Here, I believe, the jackal was viewed for the first time, which is remarkable, considering the open ground we had already crossed. Whether the wily one was too closely pressed, whether he found his powers failing him, is a question which will remain unsolved; but turning to the left through the jungle at the foot of the hills, he took us along at a merry pace to the Pallee estate, before reaching which, however, he made one last effort to seek refuge in the hills. The hounds here worked beautifully, ...

Officer for passing an overcharge of Rs. 15,000. Now the inquiry was not confined to this charge alone, but the Warrant Officer was kept about six months a close prisoner, while a general inquiry was instituted with a view, if possible, of proving something against him, but all endeavours to find a flaw in his conduct ignominiously failed, and beyond the fact that he had passed the Tehsildar's account, nothing could be brought against him, and the heavy punishment (five years' imprisonment and Rs. 15,000 fine) inflicted on the Tehsildar, in spite of all efforts to transfer his crime to the Warrant Officer, should erase from the minds of the most biassed any suspicion of dishonest intention on the part of that subordinate in this instance. I believe this Warrant Officer to have been a most ill-used man; he was the admiration of all, and the wonder of many for the manner in which he used to work. The Tehsildar's accounts were but a trifle among the hundreds passing daily through his hands. Troops and stores were daily passing to Kandahar and backwards, besides individuals of all departments; and it was quite enough for one man (too much for most men) to see to the receipts and to the issue of returns, and quite impossible for the same man to supervise the office work for which responsible clerks should have been entertained. I believe this office was inefficiently manned (some think purposely); but whether or no, it was utterly impossible for the Warrant Officer to do both in-door and out-door work. I am sure that many officers high in the service would gladly testify to the Conductor's untiring energy and constant courtesy at all hours of the day and night; and that he has not been substantially rewarded is a crying shame on the heads of the department. The way in which this man was exonerated after such full inquiry should surely make people pause before they believe every flying rumour as to the conduct of the European subordinates generally. If, Mr. Editor, you are earnest in your endeavour to account for the deficit in the famous budget, I would advise you to recollect the native saying as to the greatest darkness being under the lamp.

X. O. F.

THE MILL INDUSTRY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The mill industry of Bombay, notwithstanding the collapse in the value of the shares, appears to be in a thriving condition. The earnings of the past 6 months permit of the distribution of 16 to 20 per cent on the present price of the shares. As a security, however, the shares of these companies are not appreciated, owing to the action of the bulls and bears in the share bazaar. A rise and fall of Rs. 300 per share being nothing unusual and periodically, by promulgating false rumours, a feeling of distrust is occasioned, and they then become almost unmarketable, unless at an enormous sacrifice. Only the other day our native friends were exulting over the fact that this industry in Bombay could only be successfully worked by themselves. Europeans could not compete with them, and were quite out of the hunt. A change, however, has apparently come over the spirit of their dream, as during the distrust which has prevailed for the past few months, the shares of the companies managed by Europeans have maintained their values with an upward tendency, while such concerns as, for instance, the "Manockjee Petit," with a Reserve Fund of 6 lakhs of rupees; "Bombay United," with a Fund of Rs. 300 per share (quoted at a discount); "New Great Eastern," with a fund of 3 lakhs, have had a tumble of over Rs. 300 per share—a state of matters hardly creditable to our native friends, and, if wise, they would now in time take a leaf out of the others' book, and so try and regain the confidence of the public.—Yours, &c.

PEROSHA KHAN.

BACK BAY SWIMING-BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The above Bath seems to be taking an unusually long time to complete, and I am told the reason is that funds are wanting. Now, as the same is in a great measure for the maintenance of the *public health*, will you allow me through the medium of your influential paper, to suggest that the committee of management apply to the Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay to sanction a certain sum out of its large coffers towards the completion of the Bath. An object of this kind has a legal claim on the Corporation, and I should be very much mistaken if the Corporation refused its aid.

Here is an opportunity for our much respected Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter, now that he is also Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, to show that he is quite capable of looking after the public safety as well as the public health of the City.

Section 137 of the Municipal Act will show that he would be justified in taking the matter in hand, when applied to by the Committee of management.—I am, Sir, Yours, &c.,

Bombay, January, 23. R. C.

THE LATE LADY FERGUSSON.

THE Mahomedans of Poona held a meeting on Sunday for the purpose of adopting a vote of condolence with H. E. the Governor in connection with his recent heavy bereavement. Says the *Deccan Herald* :—A circular issued on Saturday and signed by some of the leading members of the Mahomedan community resulted in a great meeting, which was held yesterday (Sunday) evening in the Aria Bushun Theatre in Gunesh Peit, at 5 p. m. Upwards of two thousand of the Mahomedans of both the cantonment and the city attended this meeting, and great sympathy was expressed throughout for His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, in consequence of the sudden and untimely death of Lady Fergusson. The meeting was convened to adopt a letter of condolence to His Excellency the Governor. The chair was occupied by Mr. Syed ... After explaining the object for which the meeting was convened, read the rough draft of the letter of condolence addressed to Sir James in the Persian language, which was approved of and unanimously adopted. A translation of the same was read in the Ordoo language by Mr. ... Mahomed Khan Hakim. The Chairman then intimated that a translation of the letter of condolence in the English language will be prepared ... delay, and submitted to His Excellency ...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MS.

AVNAGAR.

ENT.)

R, JAN. 23.

agar arrived address from to him, con- the Star of ged the thily.

nor acy. been

udgit ... 3

start, the race was won by 6 lengths.

WELTER STAKES.

Franciscan ... 1
King ... 2
Spec ... 3

MOUNT STEEPLE CHASE.

... 1
... 2
... 3
... 4

contested.

ORE PLATE.

... 1
... 2
... 3

lengths.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

INSURRECTION IN ARABIA.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram this morning from Constantinople, stating that an insurrection has broken out in the Yemen district, Arabia, some returned pilgrims having proclaimed a rebel ruler of the province. A battle has taken place between the insurgents and the Turkish troops, which has resulted in a loss to the former of 200 men. The Turkish troops, however, have asked for reinforcements.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

A meeting having been recently called at the Mansion House for the purpose of assisting the persecuted Russian Jews, the *Journal de St. Petersburg* has published an article upon the subject, in which the movement is strongly denounced as being founded upon a feeling of hatred towards Russia.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant-General Charles Tyrwhitt, C.B., has been appointed Private Secretary to H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 22.

Camorta, outward ... mbo, left here

N, JAN. 21.

ed,

eyond ... a Tur- ... perfect. ... r, inter- ... fect to

the Betwa, and the storm and capture of Jhansi (for which he received a medal and clasp), and served also with the 27th Regiment N.L.I. in the Abyssinian campaign of 1867-68, including the capture of Magdala (medal). Colonel Henslowe was not at Kandahar and Maiwand with the Grenadiers, having only joined the Regiment on the 10th June last, after their return. The man who shot him, a young Sikh named Khan Singh, bore an excellent character throughout the four years of his connection with the regiment; but on Wednesday morning he appears to have been ordered to be confined in barracks for three days as a punishment for absenting himself from brigade parade. How he managed, after this, to get possession of a rifle and cartridges and his liberty has yet to be explained, but he did gain all three, and immediately took advantage of them to run amuck and shoot his wife, another sepoy, and a child who happened to come in his way. Colonel Henslowe heard the reports of the rifle in his bungalow, near the lines, and ran out with a view to capturing and disarming the man, but the fellow fired at him, wounding him seriously, and then shot himself dead. Colonel Henslowe was so badly hit that there was no hope for him, and he died twelve hours afterwards. The woman died also of her wound, and the sepoy, who was shot at, had to have an arm amputated. The child was the only one of those fired at not seriously hurt.

A NATIVE gentleman of Calcutta writes in high indignation to a local paper to complain of a curious difficulty he and some friends experienced in undertaking a tramway journey. A party of twenty gentlemen, wishing to travel together, found at the terminus, and just about to start, a car which would accommodate twenty-five passengers, but had already five seats occupied. Had the scene been Girgaum, or Byculla, or Colaba, or any station on the Bombay Tramway Company's line, this would have meant that there were exactly the number of seats they required vacant. But they were at Bhowanipore, Calcutta, which it appears is a very different matter. One bench of the car, intended to seat five persons, was occupied by "a Eurasian gentleman and two ladies," who objected to any native gentlemen sitting on the same bench with them. Apparently this was quite *en règle*, in Calcutta, as the tramway officials declined to interfere, and the car went off with its five passengers leaving the twenty to wait an hour for the next car, or adopt whatever other mode of conveyance they might choose. If the chief object of the present Calcutta Tramway Company is to follow their predecessors as speedily as possible to utter failure and liquidation, they cannot adopt surer means of gaining it. The Bombay Company would certainly never have achieved the enormous success they enjoy, if they had worked on these lines.

AN article headed "A Pinjrapole for human beings," in the *Subodha Patrika*, urges the natives of Bombay to establish an institution for "the protection and maintenance of those who are without means or friends, and who from infirmity, incurable disease or bodily defect, are unable to go from door to door to ask for alms." The writer says that such an institution "exists at present at Ahmedabad, where, under the auspices of Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal, one of the most successful among the mill-owners in that city, the Ahmedabad Mill Company contribute Rs. 1,000 a year, and this sum, under the management of the gentleman named above, is devoted to the maintenance of such orphans and others, as are unable to support themselves and have no means or relations of their own to support them. The orphans as they grow up are employed in the mill, and are thus placed in a position to maintain themselves, while the rest of the inmates of the Asylum are maintained till their death." It would be an excellent thing for Bombay if the hundreds of unsightly crippled and diseased beggars, who at present encumber the streets, could be kept out of sight and provided for. The *Sabodha* considers that the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's dharamsala, Grant-road, would afford house accommodation, and that the only funds required would be for providing food and clothing. The beggars themselves would probably scarcely relish such an exercise of philanthropy in their behalf, as many of them make a good thing of the begging trade; but the public would be decided gainers by the removal of a constant eyesore and continual annoyance.

THE following changes in the Bengal Brigade commands have been made in consequence of the retirement of Col. Sir Charles Palliser, K. C. B., and the promotion of Major General H. Rowlands, C. B. Brigadier-General W. Gordon, C. I. E., has been transferred from the Gwalior District to the Peshawar District, *vice* Rowlands. Brigadier-General W. G. D. Massy, commanding Rawal Pindi Brigade, has been appointed to the command of Gwalior District, *vice* Gordon. Col. H. C. Wilkinson has been posted to the Sialkote Brigade, *vice* Palliser, and Colonel R. S. Hill, C. B., has been posted to the Rawal Pindi Brigade, *vice* Massy.

IT will be remembered that in the great resolution on decentralization published on the 1st October last, the Government of India "though unable to give any pledge" at that time, expressed its intention, "in the event of a sufficient surplus" accruing at the end of the year, to restore to provincial Governments the contributions which they had made from their own resources towards the Afghan war in 1879-80 and 1880-81. It has been now decided, the *Englishman* states, that circumstances admit of the carrying out of the intention, and accordingly, at the end of the financial year, the sum, amounting in all to 67 lakhs, will be paid back to local Governments.

THE receipts from Khyber tolls, during the month of December, amounted to Rs. 9,640.

AN up-country paper is glad to hear that some restriction has been placed on the sporting proclivities of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan at Dehra. "It will be remembered that last year attention was called to the fact that he and his followers were slaughtering does wholesale. This year Yakub has been ordered to confine his attention to buck, and only a certain number of cartridges are allowed him, while his followers are altogether forbidden the use of guns. This precaution has not been taken too soon, for the grounds around Dehra have been dreadfully thinned. We are also informed that Mohammed Sherreff Khan, the oldest detenu at Dehra, has at last received permission to leave India. The old chief, who intends to remove to Bagdad, has imagined himself slighted since the appearance of the ex-Amir at Dehra."

... perfectly ... lar ... *ail* ... to ... if

geous and spreading trees to the comfort of a remote posterity. Meanwhile the present generation, who have paid the charges of the plants and their protecting environment in their anxious thought for the welfare of their descendants, are, apparently, considered not to care at all for cool and shady pathways. Have the Calcutta Municipality never heard that in Paris they plant the boulevards at once with trees full grown? The process has been most successful, and indeed it has long been an established fact that trees of many years' standing can be transplanted and not suffer in the removal. Why then should not the experiment be tried in Calcutta, and the municipality do something to show its regard for the present, and not only for the distant future?

Vanity Fair is told that there is a perfect crowd of applications by officers of all ranks—from General downwards—for commissions in the Army which the Borneo Company will have shortly to raise. As to the Navy, the nucleus of a fleet has already been formed, two or three gun-boats having been sent out to Borneo.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the meeting of the Corporation yesterday afternoon there were present.—Sir Frank Souter, Chairman, Messrs. Atmaram Pandurung, J. Bapty, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, H. Cook, M.D., P. C. DeSouza, Dinanath Raghoonath Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E., Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, H. E. Jacomb, C. S., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umaishanker Yajnik, Joomabhoy Laljee, D. S. Kemp, W. M. Macaulay, F. Mathew, G. L. Major, C. Merewether, R. E., Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, NowrozjeeByramjee Suntook, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, J. Pinkerton, M.D., Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Mungaldas, and Tribhowandass Vurjeewandas.

THE COVERING IN OF THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb moved "That the portion of the Resolution passed by the Corporation on the 10th October last, sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 1,46,349 for roofing the settling tank and filter beds of the Malabar Hill Reservoir be, and is hereby, rescinded." He remarked that his reason for troubling the Corporation again on this subject was that the resolution which he sought to have rescinded was passed by a bare majority, composed, as he believed, chiefly of one part of the community, and at a meeting at which half an hour elapsed before a quorum was formed. He was sorry to see that the meeting that day did not seem much larger, and he was disappointed at not being able to bring the motion before a full Corporation. At any rate he had the satisfaction of knowing that those who were absent had had full intimation of the fact that the subject was to be brought forward, and he therefore considered they did not care to vote on the matter. Under these circumstances he thought the final sense of the Corporation would be arrived at. There were one or two alternatives which might be suggested to the plan which he supported, but he considered it advisable not to enter upon these subjects, as the discussion would not, in his opinion, lead to any practical good. There were many other things in the city upon which money could more profitably be expended than upon this measure. He thought the Corporation were quite right to spend half a lakh of rupees on the drainage of Parell, and there never was a time when there were more smells in Bombay and greater demand on the Corporation for spending funds. They should deal with the abominable smells that were all over the place, before they dealt with an imaginary nuisance. The advocates for covering in the tank seemed to rely chiefly on medical opinion inside the Corporation, and of course if medical opinion were unanimous he would have nothing to say on the subject. But it was not so, for he found that there was just as strong medical opinion outside against covering in the reservoir as there was inside the Corporation in favour of it. Another argument which was used by Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee was that two Municipal Commissioners had committed themselves on the subject. They might have done so, but they had not committed the Corporation. At any rate a municipal Commissioner had told him that he was in the habit of walking up and down the place every cold season, and he had never seen a vulture near the reservoir. Dr. Cook said the whole city might be poisoned, unless the Corporation took action. Admitting Dr. Cook's premises, his conclusions were no doubt correct, but if his premises were incapable of proof, the charge that he (Mr. Jacomb) was indifferent to human life fell to the ground. As far as he personally was concerned if he ever saw any vultures hovering over the place, he would be most happy to vote for the covering in of the tank. If the advocates of the measure really believed in their case, he could not understand how they allowed the reservoir to remain uncovered for twelve months. (Applause.)

Mr. Ragonath N. Khote seconded the proposition and said that past experience had not made out a case in support of covering in the tank. He was not aware that there were covers over other reservoirs in India. If the Tulsi tank which supplied the water to the Malabar Hill reservoir was to be covered over, there might be some sense in advocating the covering in of this single reservoir. They were building Bhundarwada reservoir, which would also supply drinking water to the city, but would it hereafter be maintained that this reservoir required covering in too? As to the sewage running into the reservoir, he believed it was out of the question altogether, because the level on which it stood was so high that such matter could not find its way into it. As to the medical testimony on the point, he believed it applied to all tanks and reservoirs with equal force. He would therefore urge the Corporation to avoid what he considered to be wasteful expenditure.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.—Are there any Towers of Silence near Tulsi Lake and Bhundarwada.

The Chairman—I think we all know that there are none.

Mr. Khote continuing said, he might tell his friend that carcases of cattle were strewn all over the jungle near the Tulsi lake, and there were vultures there to commit mischief.

Mr. Javarilal Umaishunker said that in his opinion no case had been made out for covering in the reservoir. It seemed to him that there were three particular issues to be considered, the first being whether there was an absolute necessity for incurring the expenditure to the exclusion of work of a more practical nature; second whether the work was not of such a character that it might be allowed to stand over for some time longer till they had had some practical experience as to the contamination of the water third, whether on sanitary grounds it was not advisable to leave the surface of the water open to the air. It seemed to him that no case of urgency had been made out. If he remembered right, the reservoir was filled with water some two years ago, and although it had been in existence for twenty-four months, had there been a single case to show that the water had been contaminated or that cholera had broken out in consequence of the water being fouled? Until it had been shown that danger arose for want of roofing in the reservoir, he really did not see why the Corporation should go and spend money which might be much better employed on other works. As to the sanitary grounds, all the arguments urged by Dr. Cook went, as far as he could see, to show that no amount of precaution could prevent algæ getting into the water. If that was the case it would surely be better to have the roofing at the fountain head at Tulsi, rather than at Malabar Hill. [Applause.]

Mr. K... in the course of some remarks ob- ... why other reservoirs were ... coverings were wanted. ... ulture to carry ... ervoir,

[illegible]

... should be ... ld be deep ... oration and ... opinion that ... could not be ... ank, capable of ... ght be provided, ... ed with a filter to which the ... reservoir might be let as required. ... that a tank like Gowalia ought to be ... ould not, Mr. Nowrozjee thought, weigh ... he Corporation for one moment. It was the ... ce reservoir from which the supply for their domestic consumption was drawn that required safeguards to prevent the water from being polluted. He hoped the Corporation would confirm the resolution to cover the whole of the reservoir.

Mr. Kemp asked if the reservoir was to be covered with wire or was the covering to be one that would be impervious to light?

The Municipal Commissioner said that as to netting it was not proposed to put wire netting over any part of the water. It was proposed that if the Corporation insisted on the whole reservoir being covered, to cover the first tank with an inferior kind of roofing. He was not inclined to that, however, but to the whole reservoir being covered, if covered at all, with the best kind of roofing. The Commissioner thought they were very much indebted to Mr. Jacomb for an entertaining debate. He confessed it was a relief to him that after the subject had been so seriously discussed at so many meetings it had at last reached a comic stage, for some of the remarks were immensely entertaining. Mr. Nowrozjee spoke with no uncertain sound as to his (the Commissioner's) opinion. As regards any theoretical question he could not pretend to give an opinion equal to that of Dr. Cook. If he were disposed to fight this matter further, which he was not inclined to do, he would not dwell on theoretical but on practical points. The real issue was not that it might perhaps be theoretically better to cover this reservoir, but whether there were not many more pressing demands for the expenditure of municipal money. But as the Corporation had decided the point he had no wish to raise the issue again. But if he had been inclined to raise it that which had fallen from Mr. Nowrozjee would have been a great support to him. Mr. Nowrojee advanced two authorities; one, the Presidency Commissioner, said the reservoir ought to be covered so that the water might be of a certain temperature. But he (the Municipal Commissioner) was informed by an eminent authority that that temperature could not always be produced unless ice was put in the water (laughter). Dr. Parkes said they ought to have two reservoirs, and if they could not afford to cover the whole, to cover the small one and cover the filtering portion. That was exactly what he (the Municipal Commissioner) proposed in the first instance. But he had no wish to press his views, as he was quite aware that the promise given by his predecessor to a certain extent bound him. He was quite certain that when the Parsee gentleman saw the liberal way in which the Corporation were inclined to treat them, they would come forward with equal readiness when in a short time a matter powerfully affecting the poorer classes came before them.

Dr. Cook said that Mr. Jacomb still appeared to be of opinion that the "common sense view of the case" was of more importance than the scientific. His friend put aside all the scientific evidence that had been brought to bear upon the question and advanced his own commonsense as entirely sufficient to upset the long and careful compiled experience of eminent scientific men. One gentlemen had recently compiled 164 cases of typhoid fever in England and traced them to the contamination of water. It was perhaps hardly worth rebutting one point raised, namely whether one's own common sense and limited experience could be pitted against the practical knowledge which had been gained by experts who had devoted their whole time to such questions. It was argued that because all other tanks were not covered in the Malabar Hill reservoir need not be. Mr. Jacomb, Mr. Khote, and Mr. Javerilal, and others used this argument. This meant to say that the conditions were the same in all cases, but they were completely different. This case under notice was one of a particular kind, and there was no other case at all similar to it in any part of the world. A number of cattle might die on the gathering ground of the great lake of Tulsi or Vehar, but not one of these would be suffering from the specific disease which he and those who were with him in this matter sought to guard against. If it could be proved that such diseases ever existed in cattle, Mr. Khote's argument might be a good one. But such diseases were entirely confined to the human race, and by these diseases the whole city might be devastated in a fortnight. Whether algœ existed in the Vehar or other water they drank daily was a matter of no account, as they did not contain the two terrible diseases. It was the germs that carried the poison of these diseases that they wished to guard against. Would they or would they not expend this sum in order to guard against a specific danger which might devastate the city at large. If this great city did not deserve so large a sum spent in such insurance, then all he could say was that it was no use his speaking any further. Although any one might risk his own life and adopt any experiment he liked, yet when he sat in the Corporation deciding a question of that sort he should remember that he was risking other lives, and should appreciate his responsibility. No amount of filtration would filter the spores from the water. Mr. Jacomb said there was no danger at all from the contiguity of the Towers of Silence to the water, because the vultures were not able, owing to their structure and other causes to carry particles from poisoned bodies to the water, and that they were never seen near the water. The latter statement might be quite true, the former was not. He did not know what knowledge Mr. Jacomb had of ornithology, but he certainly thought the statement was a curious one. The birds after wallowing in the entrails of a dead body and tearing it to pieces, must have some portion attached to their feet. He would not argue that any portion of a body was ever carried over the reservoir and dropped into it, but he would point out that the birds thus contaminated stood on a wall near to this place. They would most likely deposit on the wall the matter which attached to their feet, when damp. This matter dried into an impalpable dust, and the first breeze from the north carried it over the tank. Since he spoke on the last occasion there had been on outbreak of typhoid fever at Athens which astounded not only the city but attracted attention in the scientific world. A tank had been used for washing the clothes of the public of the city. There had been many cases of typhoid, and the clothes of the patients had been washed in the tank. The water supply of Athens failed during the hot weather, and this half-dried tank was used for watering the streets, and within a short time a wide epidemic of typhoid fever broke out. The dried up particles in the streets found their way into the human body and produced the outbreak. After giving some other similar instances. Dr. Cook said he thought it was, practically, not of much value speaking before that body, as the members usually made up their minds which way they would vote before they come there, and most of the speaking was waste of breath. But there were occasions when it was necessary reasons for a vote should be given, and although he had little hope of influencing any one's vote it was due to himself and medicine at large that he should give some explanation.

The Chairman remarked that although he thought it would be desirable to cover the whole of the reservoir, it was a question whether they had not much more pressing necessities for the expenditure of a lakh-and-a-half of rupees which they would save if they deferred covering in a portion of the reservoir—the settling bed. From what he had heard it appeared to him that there was an erroneous impression among the Parsee community that if by chance bones or pieces of flesh were discovered in this reservoir it would be the signal for the removal of the Towers of Silence. He could not, however, believe that the Government, who were all-powerful in this matter, would be guilty of doing anything so unjust. They would naturally, if it was proved to them that in consequence of the proximity of the Towers-of-Silence bones and flesh were carried by vultures to the water, insist on the Parsee community or the Corporation covering in the reservoir. He had been in Bombay for 15 years, and it had never been brought to his notice on a single occasion that any bones or flesh had been dropped outside the walls of the Towers of Silence.

Mr. Jacomb wished to be permitted to say that if medical opinion had been unanimous on the subject, he would not have brought it forward. Some of the medical men in Bombay said that the covering in of a reservoir in this climate would positively do harm. It might be gross impertinence on his part to give his opinion, but the Government had appointed him a member of the Corporation, and he considered he was justified in saying what he thought to be right. Mr. Nowrozjee had quoted Dr. Lumsdaine, and Dr. Cook had bowled over Dr. Lumsdaine, and would have nothing at all to do with algæ, so that Mr. Nowrozjee's argument was upset. There were medical gentlemen outside the Corporation who disputed the theory of Dr. Cook.

Dr. Cook—May I ask who they are; then we shall know what value to attach to their opinion.

Mr. Jacomb said it was not his duty to tell Dr. Cook. Two medical gentlemen of high standing, outside the Corporation had told him they entirely agreed with his opinion (cries of "name, name") ... d to decline to give the names.

... 's resolution being put it was lost, ... ng in favour of it.

... some questions put by Mr. ... e was adjourned.

...MBAY.

...DAY.

...tion, 5-15 p.m.
..., 6 p.m.
...bay time.)

...llowing vessels arrived yes- ... Liverpool; Joseph Ferens (s) ...), Cardiff; Prince Frederick

...owing vessels sailed on the ... day:—Grantully (s),

...DE BANDSTAND.—The ... (the King's Own) regi- ... play ... wing programme of music ... lanade bandstand this evening, commenc- ... m.

...re ....The Golden Cross ......Brüll.
..........from Tancredi..........Rossini.
..........Spring Flowers ....Bousquet.
Selection..from Italian operas ....Kappey.
..........La Plus Belle ....Waldtenfel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

...RANT.—Thomas George West was yester- ...red a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ... to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

...NCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Burswell left the Dock ... Sunday; the s. s. Joseph Ferens, Laleham, and the Castalia entered, and the Sicily left the Dock yesterday.

ASSAULT.—Rumbajee Gopal was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Currimbee and two other Mahomedan women with a stick. He was fined Rs. 15.

SEAMEN DESERTERS.—Mr. Constable Renny arrested six European seamen deserters of the British ship Governor Wilmott, and replaced them on board that vessel, for which the police officer received a reward of Rs. 10 per man.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Gunnoo Lowjee, a cart-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of rash and negligent driving, and thereby causing damage to a gas lamp-post. He was fined Rs. 30, and Rs. 25 of the fine was ordered to be paid to the Gas Company as compensation.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Clover and Louis Massey, seamen of the steamship Standmore, were yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. P. Ryan, of using abusive and threatening language towards Captain Jennings, the master of that vessel, with intent to lead to a breach of the peace. They were fined Rs. 5 each.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 21st instant:—Bullocks, lame 14; sore neck 46; and emaciated 10; total number of cases 70.

THE BISHOP OF GOA IN BOMBAY.—On Sunday morning last, the feast of St. Sebastian was celebrated in the Cathedral of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon. At 10 a. m., Dr. Thomas, the Bishop of Goa, accompanied by his Secretary, Canon, M. A. Fernandes, arrived at the Church, and was received by the clergy and the confraternities. The Bishop celebrated high mass, and the Vicar General delivered an impressive sermon.

BURNING LETTERS.—On Saturday last, when a street post letter-box at Camateepoora Bazaar-road was opened by a Post Office official to remove the letters that were posted there, he found the ends of four burnt matches in the box and three letters that were posted in the box, almost completely destroyed, a fourth letter being partially destroyed by fire. This is believed to have been caused by some mischievous boys who attend a school close by, throwing lighted matches into the letter box. However, the police are instituting a strict enquiry into the matter, and are on the watch to catch the offenders, should they attempt to repeat the mischief.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE.—We have received a copy of Maclean's Guide to Bombay for the current year. This excellent work has been annually published for several years past, and is now well known throughout India. The present edition, the seventh, has been added to and now contains, besides the well-written history of Bombay and descriptions of the various objects of interest in the city of Bombay, full descriptions of the Hindu temples, Mahomedan Mosques, and Parsee Fire Temples. This year the "Guide" is embellished with several good photographs of the public buildings in Bombay. For travellers the "Guide" is a very useful book, for besides the contents already noticed, there are full particulars of the various routes by road, rail, or steamer, and all are compressed into a very handy-shaped book. It is, we believe, largely circulated, and its success may be regarded as the best indication of its merits.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

POONA VOLUNTEERS.—The first parade of the season of the G Company, B. V. R. Corps, took place on Saturday evening, at the usual place near the Armoury. The officers present were Lieutenants Smith and Burn, but the attendance of the members was poor, owing to other public engagements, only twenty-one members, including non-commissioned officers being present. The men were put through a few Company movements by Lieutenant Smith, and the manual, firing, and bayonet exercises by the Serjeant Instructor J. Battler. After being dismissed the men were provided with refreshments at the expense of Lieutenant Smith. The long promised Volunteer Alfresco Entertainment has now been, with the kind permission of Captain Cooke, commanding the Poona Detachment, B.V.R. Corps, definitely fixed for the evening of the 3rd proximo. The first Squad of G Company completed their annual course last Saturday morning with the following results:—Sergeant F. Macdonell, 166; Corporal T. H. Rendall, 149; Volunteers J. Valentine 140; and H. Cross, 111; Lance Corporal V. Cabral' 104; Corporal S. Hessing, 101; Volunteers J' Mangavin, 99; W. Golden, 98; J. Kernan, 96; W. Fielding, 96; R. Hesse, 94; W. Meade, 90; A. Vears, 85; and E. Nazareth, 79.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE EFFECT OF MR. COOK'S PREACHING.—The question, which is of capital importance and interest in connexion with Mr. Cook's mission is not answered satisfactorily, or at all, by merely pointing to the large numbers who flocked to hear him. That question is—what has been the intellectual, and moral or spiritual influence of Mr. Cook's prelections upon the natives of this country? To this question, we think, the answer is *not* a very satisfactory one. It must be remembered in the first place, that a very considerable portion of the audience which Mr. Cook drew, were Christians. With that part of the audience we are not now concerned. And speaking only with regard to the native portion of Mr. Cook's hearers, we are bound to say, that the result has been of a somewhat disappointing character. True it is, that large numbers flocked to hear him. But so did large numbers flock to hear those between whom and Mr. Cook there has been interchange of theological amenities of not the most agreeable character. And to a certain noteworthy extent, we suspect, the audience in the two cases was common.—*Subodha Patrika.*

HITCH BETWEEN THE RESIDENCY AND THE DURBAR AT INDORE.—An Indore correspondent, of the Poona *Mahratta*, writing on the 18th January, relates the following story:—"For the last two months, there has been pending there a case, which, I hear, became the subject of great discussion between the Residency authorities and His Highness the Maharaja's Government. The Agent of an Indore firm, which is a branch of a well-known trading institution in Bombay, was summarily arrested and put into the custody of the Royal guards in the palace for refusing to pay certain debts, which his firm was alleged to have owed to Sadasiv Martand (the name of one of His Highness the Maharaja's firms), on account of certain transactions which took place nearly twenty years ago. On hearing of this arrest, the proprietor of the principal firm in Bombay telegraphed to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, complaining of the step taken by the Indore Durbar, and requesting the release of his Indore Agent. Explanation was asked of the Durbar. The Minister gave it. On looking to both sides of the question, however, the Agent to the Governor-General for C. I. found that the claim of the Indore Durbar was barred by limitation, that it was objectionable in more ways than one, that the assistance of the Civil Courts was not taken, and that the procedure of the Durbar was arbitrary. He, therefore, requested the minister to release the agent of the firm. Much correspondence, I hear, went on. The man was not released. The merchant class grew uneasy. Speculation became dull. Many thought of shutting up their shops. Still the Durbar held out. In the meanwhile, Sir Lepel Griffin returned from his tour. He requested the Minister again to release the man. The Minister hesitated. Rupture was feared to take place between the Residency and the Durbar. The Agent to the Governor-General refused to see H. H. the Maharaja before the man was released. At last, after much consulation, the Durbar gave way, and the man was set at liberty yesterday morning. I am informed that some sixteen years ago, the then agent of the said firm was similarly dealt with for the same liabilities and was only released through the intervention of the then Residency authorities. The present arrest of the agent was, therefore, a mere acting over of the same scene again."

WELLINGTON RACES—1882.

NOTICE.

THE following is the schedule of dates for entering amount of entrances, closing, &c., &c., and no subscriptions, are required for entering or starting horses.

The notice published in the prospectus regarding subscriptions is withdrawn.

FIRST DAY—Closes on 20th April.

1.—The Trial Stakes—Entrances 20th February Rs. 30; 20th March, Rs. 50; 20th April, Rs. 100.
2.—The Wellington Derby—Entrances 20th February; Rs. 30; 20th March, Rs. 50; 20th April, Rs. 100.
3.—The Maiden Purse—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 30; 20th March, Rs. 50; 20th April Rs. 100.
4.—The Ootacumund Purse—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 30; 20th March, Rs. 50; 20th April, Rs. 100.
5.—The Hunters' Plate—Entrances 20th April, Rs. 15.
6.—The ... R... —Entrances 20th April, Rs. 15.

SECOND DAY—Closes on 20th April.

1.—The Jackatalla Purse—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 20; 20th March, Rs. 40; 20th April, Rs. 70.
2.—The Richards Stakes—Entrances 20th February Rs. 20; 20th March, Rs. 40; 20th April, Rs. 70.
3.—The Nilgiri Cup—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 30; 20th March, Rs. 50; 20th April, Rs. 100.
4—The planters' Cap—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 15; 20th March, Rs. 30; 20th April, Rs. 60.
5.—The Hack Stakes—Entrances 20th April, Rs. 15.

THIRD DAY—Closes at 8 a. m. on 12th May.

1.—The Abkarry Purse—See prospectus.
2.—The Stewards' Purse—See prospectus.
3.—The Diana Plate—Entrances free.
4—The Beaten Arab Handicap—Entrances 20th April, Rs. 50, H. F.
5.—The Beaten Handicap—Entrances 20th April, Rs. 50, H. F.
6.—The Kotagherry Handicap—See prospectus.

Latest date for Scratching, 3 p. m. day before each race.

(By Order,)
W. LONSDALE,
Honorary Secretary, *pro tem.*

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

APPLICATION FOR A SHARE OF A LEGACY.

RANIBAI AND OTHERS *vs.* FAZALBHOY NENSEY.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Hormusjee, on behalf of the petitioner, Kurmali Hasum, one of the plaintiffs in the suit, applied for an order that the Accountant-General sell so much of the Government promissory notes in his hands to the credit of the suit as may be sufficient to realise the moiety of the funds in his hands, and that he do the same to the petitioner; and further that the Accountant-General invest the residue in his hands in 4 per cent. Government paper and pay the income thereof to Ranibai for the maintenance of Meerali Hassum until the further order of the court. The circumstances under which the application was made were these. Nensey Parpia, late of Bombay made his last will in 1870, whereby, after bequeathing certain legacies, he gave the rest of his estate to his son, the defendant upon trust, among other things, within three months after his death to invest out of the estate Rs. 15,000 in Government securities and to pay the interest thereon to the wife and children of his son Hassum Nensey for their maintenance during the life-time of Hassum and after his death to divide the sum in equal shares between Hassum's sons. The defendant was appointed the sole residuary legatee and executor of the will; but owing to his having failed to carry out the direction of the testator to set aside the sum of Rs. 15,000, the present suit was filed. A decree had been passed in it in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 15,000 and interest. The Comissioner was directed to take accounts of what was due to the plaintiffs under the decree, &c. Hassum Nensey, the father of the petitioner, died in Bombay in December, 1881, leaving him surviving his widow and two sons, the petitioner and his brother Meerali, a minor. There was now in the hands of the Accountant-General to the credit of this suit a sum of Rs. 13,500 in Government securities, which, under the terms of the will, became divisible amongst the petitioner and his brother on the death of their father. Ranibai had been appointed the guardian *ad litem* of Meerali in the place of his father. The petitioner was now desirous to receive his share of the funds in the hands of the Accountant-General. His Lordship made an order as was applied for by Mr. Jardine.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A CLAIM FOR TWENTY-SEVEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THE suit is brought by the plaintiff, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to recover from the defendant the sum Rs. 27,21,411-12-11, with interest from the 13th January, 1879, at 9 per cent. per annum. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

Dadoomeya Dost Mahomed, the defendant's chief Mehta, was further examined by Mr. Lang, and was cross-examined by Mr. Jardine. Witness said that it was not true that the bad debts of Kessowjee Naik were transferred to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. There were entries in Kessowjee's books of bad debts being transferred to his profit and loss account, commencing from 1932. In 1934, Rs. 14,000 were so transferred and written off; in 1935 about Rs. 85,000; and in 1937 Rs. 96,000. The goods of the four mills were consigned to the Hongkong firm, and bills were drawn on them. Mr. Turner, as official assignee of the Hongkong firm, claimed what appeared in the mill-books to be due to that firm. Some transfers had been made in the mill-books, which had not been made in the Hongkong firm's books. By consent, the transfers which the mills contended should be made were made.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, the witness said among other things:—He returned to Kessowjee Naik's service five or six months after Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s failure. Generally the transactions of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were brought to account at the time the accounts were made up at the Deewalee. Sometimes entries were made at the time of the transactions, and sometimes they were not made. In the cash book, the transactions were entered at the same time, but in the *nondh* (*i. e.,* journal) one, two, four or five months afterwards. When the firm purchased shares, an account was opened when the money was paid for them. An account would have been opened if the money had been paid. Witness did not know that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. kept no record of some of the share transactions, and left it to the memory of a partner. After the monsoon of 1833, Kessowjee Naik was winding up his share business. Referring to certain transfers, witness said he could not explain why the transfers of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff's shares were made long after they were alleged to have taken place. The numbers of the shares were not given in the books anywhere. The joint business of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and some other merchants was carried on during a portion of 1878, but it was closed seven or eight months before the mills were stopped. Whether it resulted in profit or in loss had not been ascertained. Witness did not even now know what that result was. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. did not speculate in shares previous to that. Kessowjee Naik had no interest in the joint business in shares, but the firm opened a personal account in his name. Other transfers remained to be made; and the account remained as it was. The transfer entry was made as of the 4th February, 1878. It might have been made on that date or after the Devalee.

After some further cross-examination, the court adjourned.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST).

THE MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

ANNIE HEMINGWAY *vs.* JOSEPH HEMINGWAY AND JOSEPH HEMINGWAY *vs.* ANNIE HEMINGWAY, *alias* ANNIE POWAR.

THIS is a suit and a cross suit. Mr. Latham and Mr. Sadashew Nana, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for Annie Hemingway, who is the petitioner in the first suit and respondent in the second; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for Mr. Joseph Hemingway, the respondent in the first suit and the petitioner in the second.

The case was continued to-day.

Joseph Hemingway, examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, deposed:—I have been in India for the last 25 years. I entered the service of Messrs. Wells and Glover in January, 1863. I saw Duttoo working as a bricklayer on the works at Eidlabad. I made the acquaintance of the respondent on the works at Waree-bunder. She was known by no other name than that of Luxmee. I built a hut at the bunder for her brother-in-law Malhari, where she lived with him. I believe that Malhari is dead. When I first made the acquaintance of Luxmee, I was told by Malhari that she was the wife of his brother, Duttoo. She used to supply water to one of the gangs of workmen. I saw Duttoo once at the works. He remained with Malhari for two or three weeks, and then went up-country. Luxmee came to live with him two or three months after Duttoo went away. I took her to a room in a house at Mazagon. My master remonstrated with me, and therefore I sent her and her sister Succoo back to their native village near Kurpit. A month or two after Luxmee came back. On her return she said Duttoo was dead, and I believed what she said. She came to my house at Mathapakdi, and lived with me again. About six or nine months after she expressed a wish to become a Christian. I put her under the tuition of Mrs. Mazda at the Free General Assembly's Institution. Three months after that she was baptized, and I married her shortly after, that is, on the 26th December, 1866. At the time I went through the ceremony of marriage, I believed that she was a widow. When baptized she took the name of Annie, and dropped the name of Luxmee. I did not hear of Duttoo until about six years after my marriage. I once heard Annie and her sisters Succoo and Thacoo, and her sister-in-law talking with one another when they mentioned the name of Duttoo. I asked Annie about the matter, when she said that Duttoo was not dead, but that his face had completely changed owing to his illness. I asked if there was any chance of his coming down and kicking up a row. She said there was no chance of his seeing them. It did not strike me at that time that the existence of Duttoo would affect my marriage. I would recognize Duttoo again if I saw him. It is the same man who gave evidence yesterday. My wife was married to Duttoo at Poona. I had eight children by Annie Powar, of whow five are now living. Two are in a school at Nainee Tal and three with her. I pay for the children at Nainee Tal Rs. 50 a month besides clothing. I allow Rs. 30 per month for the maintenance of the other three. They are living in my house rent free.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham.—I do not recollect that I mentioned to any one that Duttoo was alive until the legal proceedings were instituted. Annie said that she would sue me for a divorce as soon as she got evidence that I committed adultery with certain persons. I think I wrote to her that she might get a divorce, in consequence of what she said to me.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac objected to the line of cross-examination, urging that the issue to be tried was whether Duttoo was alive or not.

His Lordship said the matter was relevant, and consequently overruled Mr. Rivett-Carnac's objection.

Mr. Latham read one of petitioner's letters, in which he stated that "any other woman would have had a divorce long ago," and also "I mean to stick to the woman I have got." That, I suppose, is not Mrs. Hemingway?

Witness.—When I wrote that I meant to stick to the woman I got, there was no real person in my mind.

Q. When you said, "any other woman would have had a divorce long ago," was that in earnest or in jest?

A. It was in earnest. I thought that it was the best thing she could do for the sake of both parties.

Mr. Latham here read another letter from Mr. Joseph Hemingway to Mrs. O'Brien, who was known to both parties. The letter was dated the 31st July, 1881, and was addressed from Brijnath in the Kangra Valley. It was stated there of Mrs. Hemingway that she had a remedy at law, that he was "satisfied with the one he had got," and that he would not have her (Mrs. Hemingway) back. Mrs. O'Brien was further asked to show her friendship to Mrs. Hemingway by persuading her to take a divorce, which was the only honorable course to be pursued under the circumstances.

Mr. Latham then asked the witness if it was not at the time the petitioner's desire that he should be on friendly terms with her.

Witness.—Mrs. O'Brien was writing with a view to get us together again.

Mr. Latham then referred to a letter from Mr. Hemingway to his wife, dated the 28th August, 1881. The letter stated that he (Mr. Hemingway) was free from the matrimonial bonds any time he chose, he having ample proof of petitioner's husband being alive at the time of his marriage with her, and even sometime after. He also expressed his belief that the man was still alive. He stated that he did not wish for the sake of the children to divulge the fact, unless she compelled him to do so. He advised the petitioner to sue him for a divorce as a pauper saying that a government solicitor would take up her case. He willingly allowed her to take that course and give her the chance of keeping her character; if not he said he would get the marriage null and void. Mr. Hemingway subsequently informed his wife that he would himself take the matter before the court unless she did what he desired. The marriage having been illegal, he claimed his freedom, in consideration of which he said, he would pay her a sum of Rs. 2,000.

Witness, cross-examination continued.—Annie was a developed woman when I first saw her. I believe that the man named Duttoo who gave evidence in court is the very man whom I had seen as the brother of Malhari. I recognize the man, and am quite certain as to his identity.

The witness in his re-examination said that he wrote to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, and then he learnt that the marriage could be made null and void. He had no reasonable doubt that Duttoo, who gave evidence yesterday, was the husband of Luxmee, whom he had seen at the house of Malhari. He sent a man named Kalicharan to Poona to look for Duttoo.

Mrs. Latham, in addressing the court for the defendant (Mrs. Hemingway), cited a number of English authorities, arguing that the marriage had existed so long, that the court would be most reluctant to disturb it. The length of the existence of the marriage intensified the proof of it. The evidence of the witness Duttoo, on whom the plaintiff chiefly relied, did not assist him at all. The man who appeared in court was not the Duttoo who was the husband of the defendant. He said that his wife had a distinct physical mark in the face which the defendant had not. He could not recognise the defendant at all. The learned counsel said the case he would prove was that the marriage of the witness Duttoo took place at Gorporie, and not in Bombay. And Duttoo's evidence being taken away, what was there to support the plaintiff's case? The learned counsel, in reference to the plaintiff, remarked that he was sorry to ask the court to say that he (plaintiff) was not a scrupulous person, for he had tried to mislead the court. Mr. Latham commented at some length upon the evidence ... the plaintiff, and the court adjourned.

BENGAL.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—On Wednesday night Babu Gouriprosaud Maitru, after drinking some milk at his residence in Sobabazaar, expired two hours afterwards. His six children, who also drank some of the milk, became insensible. The milkman has been arrested.—*Englishman.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Mathew Kemp, the 2nd Engineer of the s. s. Chancellor, whose accident we reported in our issue of the 16th, has, we regret to record, succumbed to the injuries received. He died in the General Hospital on Tuesday night. His body was removed to the Police dead house on Wednesday, and it was viewed there by the Coroner and the Jury. The inquest was held on Thursday evening.—*Englishman.*

THE INSTALMENT OF THE MAHARAJA OF DUMRAON.—The festivities in connexion with the installation of the Maharaja of Dumraon will commence on Monday the 6th February, on which day the Maharaja's guests are expected to arrive. The Lieutenant Governor will arrive on the following day, and there are to be races in the afternoon and a ball in the evening. The installation takes place on Wednesday the 8th, and a grand dinner and fireworks conclude the day. On Tuesday are some more races, fancy dress ball, and an illumination and fireworks in evening.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.—The following is the result of the competition for the handsome Cup presented by a member of the Club, on 18th instant.

	SCORES ON 9 HOLES.				
Mr. Lemon	59	Allowed	15	net 44	Winner of Cup
Mr. Smellie	55	"	9	" 46	"
Mr. Morison		Scratch		47	"
Col. Low	62	Allowed	14	net 48	"
Mr. Bain	60	"	12	" 48	"
Mr. Prior	66	"	16	" 51	"
Mr. Crosthwaite	66	"	15	" 51	"
Mr. Pickford	61	"	9	" 52	"
Mr. Cornwall	60	"	7	" 53	"

—*Englishman.*

PLEADER'S FEES.—The rule passed by the Judges of the High Court in laying down a scale of fees to be allowed insuits in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, must have taken the public by surprise. A short time ago attention was drawn to the subject in this paper, and it was thought the matter would be considered and provided for in the new Bill now before the Viceregal Legislative Council. It will be a question whether the judges have the power to make a rule of the kind. It is proposed under the present rule of court to give a plaintiff his pleader's fee in addition to the court costs, a proceeding which is directly opposed to the spirit of the Act, and until the same is repealed, the rule in question appears to be altogether *ultra vires*. According to the rule in question, a plaintiff who may have incurred very heavy costs in a complicated and intricate suit cannot recover such costs, if the defendant intimated to him a day before, or any time before the hearing, that it was not his intention to defend the suit. It is a pity the High Court has not provided in the rule the maximum sum a judge has the power of awarding a defendant in the shape of compensation, as at present there is no limit and very frequently a judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court has ordered a plaintiff to pay Rs. 300 as compensation to a defendant when the amount of the suit was only Rs. 150.—*Englishman.*

EXECUTION ON A SMALL CAUSE COURT DECREE IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Crow, a pleader of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, applied the other day to Mr. T. Jones, the 5th Judge of that Court, for a copy of a decree Messrs. Ranken and Co. had obtained against one of their customers, who was now in London and not likely to return to this country. It was the intention of the plaintiffs to send up the decree and take out execution upon it through one of the courts in London. The Judge observed that he was not aware what process had to be gone through in recovering money due upon a decree given in a court in India. He believed there was some difficulty in executing a Small Cause Court decree in England. Mr. Crow was not himself in a position to say what the process would be. It was the intention of Messrs. Ranken and Co., to send the copy of the decree to their solicitors and take their opinion as to what was required to be done. Whether a suit would first have to be brought in the High Court upon the decree and the copy of the judgment executed through the country court in London, or a regular suit would have to be brought upon the judgment. Mr. Crow was unable to say. Messrs. Ranken and Co. would act according to the opinion of their solicitors. The Judge would like to be informed what was the mode of procedure to be adopted in such a case, as it was very necessary for the court to know exactly the procedure. Mr. Crow promised to enlighten the Judge as soon as he was enlightened himself.—*Englishman.*

THE HUGHLI BRIDGE.—The East India Railway Company have put forward what seems a very large, if not an extravagant, claim in connexion with the arrangements to be made to meet the new condition of things that will be created by the construction of the proposed railway bridge near Hughli. They propose, in short, not only that the Company should have access to Calcutta over a separate line of their own, and that they should have a station in the city under their own command, but also that they should have eventual rights over the Diamond Harbour line. These propositions have been referred by the Secretary of State to the Government of India, and by the Government of India to a Commission regarding the constitution of which we shall have something to say presently. In referring them, it is satisfactory to see, the Secretary of State took care to inform the Company that he was unable to recognise any claim on their part to a concession of anything not specially mentioned in the contract under which they work the East Indian Railway; and it is obvious that the proposals of the Company lie entirely outside that contract. The question of the site of the railway bridge over the Hughli is a knotty one, owing not so much to engineering considerations as to the multiplicity of varied and conflicting interests concerned. Whether it has been rightly decided, if actually decided, in favour of the Hughli site, is a point on which we are not at once prepared to express a positive opinion. It is a question on which the mercantile community of Calcutta should have been freely consulted. This necessity was fully recognised by the Secretary of State, who, in the letter already referred to, instructed the Government of India that in any enquiry it might cause to be instituted in the matter: "The best authorities as to the requirements of the home trade and foreign commerce of Calcutta" should be taken into its confidence. This has not been done, the Commission appointed to deal with the question being composed exclusively of Government officials and railway experts. The entire question is one which is eminently deserving of careful re-consideration, and we trust it is still not too late to include in the Committee representative members of the mercantile community, and go over the ground *de novo* with their assistance.—*Englishman.*

REPORT OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the report of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended 31st December 1881:—In the beginning of the half-year the demand for money was inactive, but in August, available capital was largely absorbed by subscriptions to the Government Loan of three crores, and from October to the end of the half-year, the demand for money was further increased by an active trade. The half-year opened with the Bank's rate for demand loans at 4 per cent., and closed with the rate at 8 per cent., the average rate for the whole period being 5·7 per cent.

The net profits for the six months at Head Office and Branches amount to Rs. 10,38,328-0-10 which, with profit of Rs. 2,65,310-0-0 arising from a re-valuation of the Securities in the Bank's Permanent Investment Account, and Rs. 2,35,027-15-0 carried forward from the previous half-year, make a total of Rs. 15,38,665-15-10. This amount the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

I.—In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.	Rs.	10,00,000	0	0
II.—Transferred to Reserve Fund		5,00,000	0	0
III.—Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year		38,665	15	10
	Rs.	15,38,665	15	10

The re-valuation of the Securities in the Permanent Investment Account, amounting to about one crore, has been made with due regard to the terms of the Bye-law regulating the valuation of the Securities in such account. The rates of re-valuation are approximately 2 per cent. under the current market rates.

In December Mr. George Miller resigned his seat as a Director, and the Board appointed Mr. Robert Miller of the firm of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., in his stead.

MADRAS.

TROOPS FOR BURMAH.—A batch consisting of 265 details, about 175 men, belonging to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners and Her Majesty's 2-16th Regiment with the Regimental Band and Colors under command of seven Lieutenants, forty-eight non-commissioned officers, two Majors, four Colonels and three natives Officers, left Madras on Friday by the Troop Steamer, s. s. Tennaserim and Ship Czarewitch for Burmah.—*Mail.*

SADDLERY FOR THE NATIVE CAVALRY.—The long discussed question of contracts for saddlery, &c., for the native cavalry of this Presidency, has at last been finally decided. This system is to be abolished from the commencement of the next official year, the articles being supplied by native artizan establishments in connection with each corps. Native medines for horses will be supplied by the Commissariat Department.—*Mail.*

THE BISHOP'S TOUR.—His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Gell, proposes to leave Madras on a tour through the Southern districts on February 1st. The following is the programme of His Lordships visitation:—

	arrive Feb.		leave Feb.	
Cuddalore	"	1st	"	6th.
Tanjore	"	10th	"	15th.
Trichinopoly ...	"	15th	"	22nd.
Salem	"	23rd	"	24th.
Madras	"	25th		

—*Mail.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG OFFICER.—It is with regret that we have to notice the death on Friday of the young officer, attached to the 44th Essex Regiment. Lieut. Cronin was admitted into the Garrison Hospital attached to the General Hospital, Madras, bleeding from the lungs, and expired at 3-50 a.m., on Friday at the early age of 19. The deceased officer's Commission dates 1st July 1881. His remains were interred on Friday evening in St. Patrick's Oratory with the usual Military honors.—*Athenæum.*

RETURN OF MR. GRANT DUFF TO MADRAS.—Mr. Grant Duff returned to Madras this (Saturday), morning at 6 a. m. by the mail train from Beypore. He was accompanied by Captain Awdry, Private Secretary, Colonel Shaw Stewart, D. P. W. Secretary, and Lieutenant Bagot, Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. A. M. Saunders, the Agent and Manager, and Mr. H. E. Church, the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, travelled in the same ... Notwithstanding the early hour there were ... gentlemen on the platform to receive His Excellency, including the Rajah of Vencatagherry, Colonel Hicks, Major Spencer, Major Galloway, Captain Taylor, and the native Aides-de-Camp of their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. The usual salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George. His Excellency proceeded to Guindy.—*Mail.*

MR. GRANT DUFF AT THE RIPON GOLD MINE.—His Excellency the Governor, left Pandalore on ...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

14th, after breakfast, and was met on the Cholacti bridge by the Collector of Malabar, and the Deputy Collector of Wynaad, and other officials. The Ripon mine at Mayvady was reached about 2 p.m. were many of the planters were ready to receive the Governor's party. After an inspection of the mine, and of the stone which had been taken from it, His Excellency was entertained at tiffin in a picturesque pandal erected for the purpose, the company numbering about twenty-five. His Excellency was shown several specimen of auriferous quartz, and expressed himself much pleased with his inspection. At 4 o'clock, a start was made for Panora the residence of Mr. E. C. Mitchell, who had invited His Excellency and suite to dinner on Saturday, and had arranged to entertain them also during the Sunday.—*Madras Mail.*

A Body Exhumed for Examination.—Our readers will no doubt remember on recording in the columns of this paper the facts of a fatal accident which occurred on the 25th December to a young man, named George Lowe, formerly employed on the Harbour Works, who, it was affirmed at the time, met his death from rupture of the bladder, the result of his being jammed between a phæton, in which he had been out driving, and from which he had alighted to quiet the restive ponies, and a tree, the pole of the conveyance entering his abdomen. From the accounts of the accident rendered at the time to the Coroner, it was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest, and the body was accordingly interred in the Washermanpetta Cemetery. Since then, however, it would appear that the suspicions of the deceased's father were, from some cause or other, aroused as to whether or no his son had met his death by fair means, and, in order to allay his doubts in the matter, he resolved upon applying for permission to have the body exhumed with the view of a *post-mortem* examination being made upon it. The [illegible] having been obtained [illegible]

[illegible] with an address [illegible] on the occasion of his approaching visit to this city. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muthusawmi Aiyer was voted to the Chair. The Chairman said that they had assembled in the Hall for the purpose of giving His Highness on his visit to Madras, a cordial and hearty welcome, as was consistent with his exalted worth and station in life. His Highness was not only an enlightened Sovereign, but a scholar and a statesman. He was imbued with a highly cultivated mind, and his life was one of purity and piety. He took a deep interest in the progress of higher education, and also was a staunch supporter of the Hindu community. As this would be the first time they would receive him as the sovereign of Travancore, it behoved them to give him a hearty welcome. It was then proposed by the Hon. Rajah Gajapathi Rao, seconded by the Hon T. Rama Rao and carried :—"That the native Community of Madras desire to present an address of welcome to H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore on the occasion of his approaching visit to this city." The Hon. Mir Humayon Jah Bahadur moved that the address now adopted be presented to the Maharajah by a deputation, at such time and place as His Highness may be pleased to appoint. It was finally resolved that the address be presented at the railway station, and that the Railway authorities be communicated with. A Committee was next formed to give due effect to this resolution. Votes of thanks were then passed to the Trustees of Patcheappah's Hall, and to the Chairman, after which the meeting broke up.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

The Fatal Accident on the E. I. Railway.—The recent accident on the E. I. R. does not appear to have greatly interfered with the regular traffic. Colonel Clarke of the Railway Police and Colonel de Bourbel, as also Colonel Pemberton, Consulting Engineer at Lucknow, aided by the Magistrate, have been holding an investigation in the matter. Until after the enquiry it would be premature to assign the cause of the accident, beyond what has already transpired. The engine and several carriages are badly smashed.—*Lucknow Express.*

The S. P. and D. Railway.—The employes in the Traffic and Locomotive Departments of the S. P. and D. Railway have just been paid the bonus of a month's pay, which was promised to them in May last year for their services during the press of traffic for the Afghan campaigns. The bonus has been awarded only to those officials who were considered to have a fair claim to the award, and we believe there is a good deal of grumbling that the line has been drawn rather above the mark of merit.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Court Martial.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Peshawar on the 23rd December, Private James Kelly, of the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge :—Having at Nowshera, on or about the 28th November 1881, when undergoing a sentence of imprisonment with hard labor awarded him by a District Court Martial, repeatedly struck with his clenched first, on the head and face, Sergeant Frederick John Griffiths, of the same Battalion, who was his superior officer, and in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to penal servitude for five years.

A Tiger shot at Landour.—A correspondent informs us that a fine male tiger was shot a few days ago within the limits of Landour Cantonments. Mr. Nunn, Junior, of 'Jubbur Khel' estate, had gone out to try and recover a ghorrul he had shot on the previous day, and while making his way through some thick jungle, suddenly stumbled upon 'stripes.' Armed only with a single-barrelled Henri-Martini, Mr. Nunn remained perfectly cool, and as the brute was about to spring, fired deliberately between its eyes. The moment was full of peril, but the sportsman's aim was sure. The tiger, with a bullet in his brain, fell dead within a few feet of Mr. Nunn, who may be congratulated on his hair's breadth escape.—*Indian Herald.*

Presentation to the Rev. Mr. Stephenson.—On Saturday afternoon, a public meeting was held for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to the Rev. J. Stephenson, M. A., who has officiated for upwards of five years as Civil Chaplain of Allahabad, and who is about to proceed to his new appointment at Darjeeling. The meeting was held in the Boys' High School, and the hall, which was tastefully decorated, was filled with the ladies and gentlemen of the Station. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight presided, and Sir Robert and Lady Stuart were among those present. The address, which was beautifully illuminated, was read by Mr. Howard, and was then handed to the Hon'ble Mr. Straight, who supplemented the reading of the address with a few remarks of his own, in the course of which he touched very feelingly upon the good and earnest work Mr. Stephenson had done in Allahabad. Mr. Stephenson, who appeared to be much affected, acknowledged the address in suitable terms, and assured the subscribers to the testimonial that he would cherish it as a valued prize. Although he needed nothing to remind him of the dear friends and the warm hearts in Allahabad, whenever he looked upon their generous gift his heart would turn in fond remembrance to those he had left behind.—*Indian Herald.*

Improvements at the Mayo Hospital.—Much has been written about the miserable state of the furnishings of the Mayo hospital—a state of matters which in no way reflected on the Medical superintendence, though it too often rendered medical skill of but little avail—and we learn with pleasure that a great improvement has been effected of late. Formerly, European and Eurasian patients lay on common rope charpais, with no mattresses, blankets, covering, or clothing, except what might be brought by themselves. The wardrobe and bedding of people likely to go to the hospital not being generally extensive, its state after a few weeks, or even days, of the patient's illness can easily be conceived. Further, the chicks on doors and windows were old and worn, and flies consequently swarmed in the wards. But now, comfortable mattresses, warm English blankets, a flannel suit, and a change of sheets have been provided for each bed, besides such conveniences as fracture-beds, &c. This has been effected with the money collected at the thanksgiving service for deliverance from cholera lately held at Meean Meer, when the Rev. Walter Tribe pleaded the cause of the Institution to such good purpose to obtain a of over Rs. 600.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

The Pattiala State.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very handy little book on the *Geography of the Patiala State,* written in the Urdu language by Sirdar Partab Singh, the son of Sirdar Sir Deva Singh, K. C. S. I., the distinguished President of the Council of Regency of the Patiala State. The book begins by giving a brief history of the various Chiefs who have ruled in the State since the time of Ala Singh, the founder of the present dynasty, who was born in the village of *Phul* in the year 1695, and after describing the general boundaries of the State, the geographical features of the country, the extent of population according to the census returns of last year, the manufactures and products, the author proceeds to give a detailed account of the various sub-divisions into which he divides the territorial possessions of the Patiala Raj. Considering the special facilities which the Sirdar has had for acquiring authentic information, we may accept his statistics as indisputably accurate ; and a Principality which covers an area of 5,886 square miles, containing 3,560 towns and villages, with a population of 14,67,433 souls, and yielding a total annual revenue of 47,29,631 rupees, may certainly well claim a Geography of its own. A large portion of the Patiala territory consists of hilly country, and we are told that the highest mountain is that of *Karol,* which reaches an altitude of 7,393 feet above sea level, thus affording various gradations of climate, ranging from extreme heat to snows in the winter ; while the lowlands stretch out and are circumscribed by the boundaries of Ferozpur, Malair Kotla, Amballa, Karnal, and Hissar, being watered by the Ghaggar, the Markunda, the Sutlej, and some other minor streams. On the whole, the book before us contains a deal of useful information, and is a very creditable performance, which should afford a good example to literary men in other States to go and do likewise.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Advice t[illegible]ers !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick [illegible] suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the [illegible] American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon [illegible] London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding [illegible]

A line, but no [illegible]

[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

[illegible] for one Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Head Office:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, „ SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND, „ PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES, Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869.

V. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines ; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without an of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is prepared on a New Principle, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain Solid Particles of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The Only medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names ; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from Obsolete Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengallee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Bombay—[illegible] D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. Calcutta—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. ; Bathgate & Co. ; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. Madras—Barrie & Co. Simla—E. Plomer & Co. Lahore—E. Gillon & Co. E. Plomer & Co.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,
PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery :—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.
Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A.-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.
No. 15, Re. 1-8 | No. 18, Rs. 2-8 ;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0 ; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0 ;
Essence of Roses, equal to [illegible]

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS. [illegible]

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR. [illegible]

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance.
No. 374, 8as. ; No. 375, 12as. ; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1 ;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,
[illegible], Durability and Elegance,
[illegible] for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
[illegible] ; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.
LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.
LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.
LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.
LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.
LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265.
LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.
LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.
LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.
GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 75.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.
GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.
GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. **C. MARCKS & CO.,** BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

ICE ! ICE ! ! ICE ! ! !
S. ROSE & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS **BOMBAY.**

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEWCONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator and Distributor can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals,* and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable ; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

ELEVATOR
For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ..Each Rs. 20.
The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.
Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete .. ..Net cash Rs. 190.
Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ..Net cash Rs. 275.
Messes. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates.
Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.
The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.
S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation .. .. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed manufactures Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)
The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.
The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.
Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c. ..Rs. 175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .. .. „ 250 0
N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.
RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling .. .. ..Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 0

REFRIGERATORS.
Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.. .. ..Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining .. .. „ 160 0
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the *'Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,'* 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY[illegible]

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHOD[illegible]
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALO[illegible]

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will pro[illegible] Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Resto[illegible]

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHOD[illegible]

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a [illegible] Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the W[illegible] Dangerously Active Drugs ; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highe[illegible] for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body ; by its sup[illegible] of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance ; and for developing all the Powers [illegible] highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more [illegible] resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant E[illegible] Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of [illegible] ments of the Nervous and Blood Systems.
Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Busin[illegible] the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Bra[illegible] Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vita[illegible] Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Pre[illegible] and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from [illegible]

THE ACTION OF
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific ; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy [illegible] other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known ; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for [illegible] Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had [illegible] retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disord[illegible] Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people [illegible] most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following Notice :—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners ; if not, it is a forgery, and you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England.
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA :—
Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co. ; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
[illegible] Robertson, Ceylon.
[illegible] Hars & Co., Bangalore.
[illegible] & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espeechly, Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading [illegible] India and China.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.

FANCY BALL 2ND FEBRUARY, 1882.

Orders for the above Ball will be registered until THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

We keep a large assortment of Fancy Materials, and have a large selection of Fancy Plates.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

RAMPART-ROW AND CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

20th January, 1882.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS. | **STATIONERY.**
PICTURES. | **INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.**
ARTISTS' MATERIALS. | **BINOCULARS.**
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES. | **ALBUMS.**
'XMAS CARDS. | **LEATHER GOODS.**

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

Coughs Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the [illegible] Faculty. No other remedy is half so e[illegible] gives relief. They con[illegible] violent drug[illegible]

[illegible]

lour. [illegible] lutely ha[illegible] encourag[illegible]

LOCK[illegible] RESTOR[illegible]
Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. [illegible] Perfumers in London, and thr[illegible] Lockyer's is equal to any of the hig[illegible] Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUIN[illegible] LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout th[illegible] world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travell[illegible]

NOTICES.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, [illegible] letter press.)
INTENDING PURCHASERS should re[illegible]

IN[illegible]

SUN FIRE [illegible]

INSURANCES [illegible] Shops, Dwelling-Ho[illegible] the Mofussil, at th[illegible] CLAIMS arrang[illegible] promptitude and li[illegible]

The LON[illegible] FIRE [illegible] The TH[illegible] SUR[illegible] CAR[illegible] The B[illegible] Co., The S[illegible] ANC[illegible] LUBE[illegible] PA[illegible] The [illegible] The [illegible]

[illegible]